10/10/87 51040-4

COLORADO LABOR FORCE REVIEW

Published monthly by the Department of Labor and Employment 866-6326

Vol. XXIV, No. 7, July 1987

Released September 1987

IN THIS ISSUE:

COLORADO & DENVER AREA TRENDS..... 2

DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX..... 4

EXPERIENCED JOBLESS RATES AND SERVICE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN COLORADO 1981-85..... 5

DATA TABLES..... 8

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES/GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....15

Prepared by:

Office of Information Resources
Labor Market Information Section

Colorado Trends

Some improvement was noted in the State's jobless picture during July. Colorado's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 7.4 percent, down seven-tenths of a percentage point from June and below the 7.7 percent of July 1986. It marked the first time in 26 months the jobless rate was lower than the year-ago figure.

Overall, the State's economy is one marked by stability rather than growth. The downward trend in the rate of unemployment has been the result of a combination of factors including fewer layoffs in most industries, gradual hiring in others and a drop in the number of persons coming into the labor force looking for work.

The number of residents out of work declined by 12,800 during July to an adjusted 122,700. A noticeable drop in unemployment insurance claimant activity contributed to the current loss. Persons filing first-time and continued benefit claims during the survey week each fell by 10 percent from the June period. A year ago, joblessness stood at 130,100.

July employment changes were minimal, but not quite up to seasonal expectations as the jobholder total moved downward by 2,900 to 1,525,100. Last year in July, 1,559,600 persons were working.

Midsummer is normally a time of rising activity relating to tourism, agriculture and construction in Colorado. This year followed that pattern with 55 of the State's 63 counties recording lower unemployment rates in July on an unadjusted basis. In addition, the jobless level was below that of a year ago in 42 counties.

National labor force indicators continued to look good in July. The number of employed persons rose by a substantial 470,000 to 112.7 million while unemployment fell 36,000 to 7.2 million. The adjusted jobless rate dropped one-tenth of a percentage point to 6.0 percent, the lowest level of this decade.

A 17,800 drop in government jobs due to the continued seasonal decline in the education sector led to a 16,200 loss overall in total unadjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the State during July. All other Colorado industrial sectors, except for finance, insurance and real estate and services, which showed small losses, rose over the month. Total wage and salary jobs in the State at 1,387,700 in July are 8,300 below their year-ago level of 1,396,000.

The sectors gaining jobs over the month were led by a 3,800 seasonal increase in agriculture. Trade employment registered a 1,500 job advance with strength apparent in wholesale (up 400), general merchandise stores (up 400) and eating and drinking places (up 500).

Job increases in the sectors of mining, contract construction, manufacturing and transportation and public utilities were all small and less than seasonally indicated except for mining (up 300) which displayed strength in excess of normal seasonal trends. The industry was bolstered by the recent climb of oil prices to above $20 per barrel.

Services, which lost 700 jobs over the month, normally would lose almost twice that much in the June-July period. Subsectors providing strength to the industry were hotels and other lodging (up 200) and health services (up 300). Giving a boost to the future prospects of the sector were the announcements of two new hotel development projects for Colorado ski areas. Hyatt Hotels Corp. plans to build a $24 million hotel at Copper Mountain and a $40 million hotel is planned for the Beaver Creek resort by East West Partnership.

In other developments, Barnes Engineering Co., a manufacturer of metal sliders for everything from computer cabinets to the Navy's torpedo storage units, has announced that it is leaving Anaheim, California and locating its plant in Pueblo. The facility is expected to open later this year and employ 75 persons, hiring most of its workforce locally. Barnes cited Colorado's low business costs for workers' compensation and unemployment insurance in comparison to California's as one reason for the move. The company is being assisted in its relocation by the Pueblo Economic Development Corp.. PEDCO has been successful in bringing a number of diverse firms to the area. In the past year the Pueblo MSA unemployment rate has dropped from 13.8 percent in July of 1986 to 10.2 percent currently.

Since March, pressure on the State's unemployment rate has lessened, but evidence of a turnaround in employment growth is necessary before further substantial improvement in the unemployment rate is likely.

The seasonally adjusted rate in the **DENVER MSA** fell to 6.9 percent in July, down six-tenths of a percentage point from June's 7.5 percent. This matched the rate of 6.9 percent recorded one year ago.

Adjusted unemployment in the Region fell for the fourth consecutive month in July and now stands at 60,600 persons. This is 5,800 lower than June and 1,100 lower than the number of jobless one year ago.

Labor market conditions in the Area still remain weak. Adjusted employment edged down 1,500 over the month to 815,300. One year ago 834,400 residents were employed. The current level of jobholders is the lowest since February 1983 when 811,700 Metro residents were employed.

Total nonfarm jobs moved down by 8,700, due largely to seasonal employment drops in government (down 8,800) related to school closings. Job gains or declines were slightly worse than seasonal expectations in contract construction (up 200), manufacturing (down 100) and transportation and public utilities (up 400). Movements in mining (no change), finance, insurance and real estate (down 100) and services (down 1,200) exceeded normal seasonal patterns. The strongest sector, trade, showed a greater than usual June-July gain of 900 jobs thanks to strength in the retail subsector.

SEMIANNUAL REVIEW OF DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Starting in January 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics began publishing a revised Consumer Price Index (CPI). As a result of this revision, the CPI reflects updated expenditure weights based upon data tabulated from 3 years (1982, 1983 and 1984) of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys, replacing weights based on 1972-1973 data. The Bureau periodically revises these expenditure weights so that the CPI mirrors price changes of items currently being purchased by consumers.

A number of other methodological and sampling advances were incorporated into the CPI including the introduction of the 1980 Census of Population to determine the current geographic distribution of consumers. Prior to this revision the 1970 Census of Population had been used. Because of this change, the requirement to allocate the sample so as to provide the most accurate national CPI resulted in some local areas not having sufficient samples to permit frequent publication. Therefore, the Bureau is publishing a number of local area CPI's less frequently.

Twelve areas, including the Denver Area, formerly published bimonthly are now compiled on a semiannual average basis. These semiannual average indexes, refer to the arithmetic averages of the 6-month periods from January through June and July through December and will be published with release of the national CPI for July and January, respectively, i.e., in the months of August and February.

The Denver Area All Urban Consumers Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) in the first half of 1987 increased 1.5 percent over the average for the second half of 1986 and was 2.3 percent higher than in the first half of last year. The all items index at 366.6 was boosted in the last six-month period by transportation costs (up 4.7 percent), medical care (up 3.8 percent) and other goods and services (up 3.2 percent). Meanwhile, food and beverages were up only 0.9 percent, housing only 1.0 percent, entertainment costs were unchanged and apparel and upkeep actually fell 4.2 percent over the period.

DENVER AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U) BY COMPONENT*

INDEX COMPONENTS	AVG. 1ST HALF '87	% CH. 2ND HALF '86	% CH. 1ST HALF '86
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	366.6	1.5	2.3
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	292.2	0.9	1.8
Food	298.3	0.6	1.6
Food at Home	293.1	0.8	2.3
Cereals and Bakery Products	312.1	0.9	2.0
Meats, Poultry, Fish, and Eggs	262.3	0	5.1
Dairy Products	274.8	1.1	0.8
Fruits and Vegetables	301.5	5.4	5.1
Other Foods at Home	351.1	- 2.0	- 1.8
Food Away From Home	318.1	- 0.7	1.2
Alcoholic Beverages	268.1	3.6	4.6
HOUSING	445.3	1.0	0.7
Shelter	543.1	1.9	1.7
**Renters' Costs	118.3	4.0	4.0
Rent, Residential	267.9	0.9	0.6
Other Renters' Costs	505.3	14.5	16.9
**Homeowners' Costs	113.5	1.2	1.1
Fuel and Other Utilities	355.1	- 2.8	- 3.0
Fuels	491.8	- 4.8	- 5.3
**Fuel Oil, Coal, and Bottled Gas	126.4	- 8.5	-17.5
Gas (piped) and Electricity	500.6	- 4.8	- 5.0
Household Furnishings and Operation	254.3	1.0	0.3
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	186.7	- 4.2	- 1.1
Men's & Boys' Apparel	216.8	- 3.8	- 1.9
Women's & Girls' Apparel	135.3	- 3.0	- 1.0
Footwear	168.1	-12.9	- 5.3
TRANSPORTATION	318.1	4.7	4.6
Private Transportation	313.7	4.9	4.7
Public Transportation	392.0	1.3	1.8
MEDICAL CARE	441.1	3.8	7.3
Medical Care Services	476.2	3.6	6.7
ENTERTAINMENT	296.0	0	2.1
OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES	392.0	3.2	8.4

* Produced by Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mountain-Plains Regions VII & VIII, Kansas City, Missouri. ** November 1982=100. *** June 1978=100.

EXPERIENCED JOBLESS RATES AND SERVICE EMPLOYMENT GROWTH IN COLORADO 1981-85

By Michael Rose, Economist

Labor Market Information Section

In a brief article in the May 1987 Monthly Labor Review, Bureau of Labor Statistics economist Richard Devens, Jr. asserts that the changing industrial composition of the U.S. labor force has had little impact on the jobless rate of experienced workers.1/ Devens' analysis contravenes the notion that the increasing relative importance of services-producing jobs might moderate economic recessions. This paper explores the effect of the changing industrial structure on the Colorado experienced jobless rate using a methodological approach similar to Devens'.

The argument we wish to examine may be summarized in the following manner. The proportion of the labor force employed in the goods-producing industries has been declining over the past two decades. The services-producing industries are less cyclically sensitive than the goods-producing sectors (at least in terms of employment growth). Therefore, as "... the more stable sectors are making up a larger share of the economy...the economy is becoming more stable." 2/

To test this hypothesis, Devens decomposed the overall change in the experienced unemployment rate according to:

$$U_t - U_{1972} = \sum[(W_{i,1972}\Delta U_i) + (U_{i,1972}\Delta W_i) + (\Delta W_i \Delta U_i)]$$

where U_t=experienced unemployment rate at time t

W_{it}=labor force proportion of industry i at time t

U_{it}=experienced unemployment rate for industry i at time t

ΔW_i=change in the labor force proportions from 1972 to the target year

ΔU_i=change in the experienced unemployment rate from 1972 to the target year

Using Devens' terminology, the three terms on the right side of the equation isolate the trend/cycle effect, the direct composition effect, and the interaction effect, respectively. The trend/cycle component gives the change in the unemployment rate that would have occurred had industry labor force proportions remained at their 1972 values and industry unemployment rates varied. The direct composition effect measures the change in the experienced unemployment rate that would have resulted had industry jobless rates remained constant while labor force proportions changed. The effect of changes in the industrial structure of the labor force on the unemployment rate are reflected in this term. Finally, the interaction effect yields the joint effects of the two changes. This might include, for example, a tendency for industry labor force proportions to rise or fall as persons transfer from high or low unemployment sectors.

Between 1972 and 1985, the national share of employment in the goods-producing segment fell from 32 percent of all nonfarm employment to about 26 percent. However, using household survey data from 1972 to 1985, Devens found that the direct composition term for the U.S. was quite small, ranging from 0 in 1973 to -.052 in 1982. Thus, the changing industrial structure had little effect on national experienced unemployment rates.

The interaction term was 0 or less in all cases, while the trend/cycle effect had by far the greatest impact on the experienced unemployment rate.

The analysis for Colorado was done for the years 1981-85. Because State household survey data for total experienced unemployed, industry unemployment rates and industry labor force proportions are not available, approximations have been made in the following way. Annual average unemployment insurance claims data which is available by 2-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) group for the years 1981-85 was used to estimate the number of experienced unemployed by industry. This data was then aggregated into two groups, the goods-producing segment (SIC's 10-39), and the services-producing component (SIC's 40-99). 3/ Summing these two groups yielded an approximation of total experienced unemployed persons in the labor force, i.e., those having recent job attachments and seeking but unable to find work. Nonagricultural employment data was used to estimate the number of persons employed in each major industry group. 4/ The annual average number of nonfarm jobs by major industry was aggregated in a manner similar to unemployment claims data to yield an estimate of the number of persons employed in the goods- and services-producing sectors. The experienced labor force by industry group is simply the total of the unemployment and employment estimates. Experienced industry group unemployment rates were then derived. Labor force proportions by industry group were estimated in a similar fashion.

The change in the total Colorado experienced unemployment rate was then decomposed according to the equation described earlier using 1981 as the base year. Total nonfarm jobs in the State grew by 123,500 between 1981 and 1985. The services-producing components accounted for about 97 percent of these new jobs. If the tremendous job growth in the services-producing group during this time had contributed to greater stability in the Colorado economy we would expect the experienced unemployment rate to be lower after adjusting for the industrial composition term. The components of the experienced unemployment rate are shown in Table 1. The results indicate that the effect of the changing industrial structure in Colorado has had very little impact on the experienced unemployment rate. This was true even during the 1982-83 downturn in the Colorado economy. Even after adjusting the unemployment rate for both the industrial structure and interaction terms, changes in the rate were not significantly lowered, as Table 2 illustrates.

These results are based on estimates that the proportion of the Colorado labor force in the goods producing sector fell about 1.5 percent between 1981-85. We can easily examine the effect that a larger shift in a shorter time period would have had on the experienced jobless rate. Suppose, for example, we postulate a 2 percent movement from the goods- to the services-producing industries taking place over the one year period 1981-82. 5/ Changing only the labor force proportion in this way would result in both the industrial composition and interaction terms becoming negative (-.03 for both terms) and only reduce the experienced unemployment rate to 2.13 percent from 2.19 percent.

These findings provide support for Devens' contention that the movement toward greater labor force participation in the services-producing sectors has not introduced greater stability in the labor market, as measured by jobless rates for experienced workers. This is because experienced unemployment rates in the services-producing segment are cyclically sensitive. For instance using the methodology described, unemployment rates in the services sector were found to rise sharply in both 1982 and 1983. The cyclical

sensitivity of jobless rates in the rapidly growing services industries is sometimes obscured by the long-term trend of employment growth in these industries. While the increase in services related employment has done little to reduce experienced jobless rates, this does not suggest that the addition of service-producing jobs has not had a salutary effect on the State economy. Rather, the increase in service employment has tended to absorb much of the work force composed of new entrants and re-entrants, i.e., those with no previous or recent work history.

TABLE 1

YEAR	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE %	TOTAL COMPONENTS	TREND/CYCLE	INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION	INTERACTION
1981	1.51				
1982	2.19	.68	.68	.00	.00
1983	2.30	.80	.82	-.01	-.01
1984	1.45	-.06	-.05	.01	00
1985	1.63	.11	.15	-.02	-.02

TABLE 2

YEAR	EXPERIENCED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE %	RATE AFTER ADJUSTMENT FOR INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION AND INTERACTION
1981	1.51	-
1982	2.19	2.19
1983	2.30	2.28
1984	1.45	1.44
1985	1.63	1.59

FOOTNOTES

1. Richard M. Devens, Jr., "Industrial structure has little impact on jobless rate of experienced workers," Monthly Labor Review, May 1987, pp 30-32.

1. Ibid, p 30.

3. Unclassified claims have been grouped into the services-producing group.

4. Excluded from the nonagricultural job count are persons on unpaid leave, unpaid family members, self-employed persons and domestic workers. Persons having more than one job during the survey period are counted more than once.

5. An over-the-year shift in the labor force of this magnitude seems unlikely to occur.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AREA LABOR FORCE AND INDUSTRY DATA 1/

COLORADO	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	APR 1987	JUL 1986	CHANGE FROM: MONTH AGO	1 QTR. AGO	YEAR AGO
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	1647.8	1663.5	1702.0	1689.7	-15.7	-54.2	-41.9
Unemployment	122.7	135.5	145.7	130.1	-12.8	-23.0	-7.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	8.1	8.6	7.7	---	---	---
Employment	1525.1	1528.0	1556.3	1559.6	-2.9	-31.2	-34.5
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	1390.5	1391.4	1402.6	1400.1	-0.9	-12.1	-9.6
Mining	24.3	24.0	23.9	27.0	0.3	0.4	-2.7
Contract Construction	70.1	71.4	74.4	77.1	-1.3	-4.3	-7.0
Manufacturing	182.2	183.2	184.3	183.5	-1.0	-2.1	-1.3
Durable Goods	117.2	117.7	117.7	117.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	65.0	65.5	66.6	65.9	-0.5	-1.6	-0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	89.2	89.5	89.6	88.3	-0.3	-0.4	0.9
Trade	347.1	344.6	346.3	350.4	2.5	0.8	-3.3
Wholesale	74.3	74.0	75.1	76.9	0.3	-0.8	-2.6
Retail	272.8	270.6	271.2	273.5	2.2	1.6	-0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	97.0	97.3	97.9	98.2	-0.3	-0.9	-1.2
Services	326.4	325.8	328.0	323.8	0.6	-1.6	2.6
Government	254.2	255.6	258.2	251.8	-1.4	-4.0	2.4
Federal	53.6	53.8	55.0	51.8	-0.2	-1.4	1.8
State	60.4	60.2	60.6	59.9	0.2	-0.2	0.5
Local	140.2	141.6	142.6	140.1	-1.4	-2.4	0.1
DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands).	875.9	883.2	905.6	896.1	-7.3	-29.7	-20.2
Unemployment	60.6	66.4	71.0	61.7	-5.8	-10.4	-1.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	7.5	7.8	6.9	---	---	---
Employment	815.3	816.8	834.6	834.4	-1.5	-19.3	-19.1
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Jobs	798.2	796.9	805.4	803.6	1.3	-7.2	-5.4
Mining	16.0	15.9	16.0	17.5	0.1	0.0	-1.5
Contract Construction	38.8	39.1	40.5	41.7	-0.3	-1.7	-2.9
Manufacturing	93.5	93.9	94.8	95.5	-0.4	-1.3	-2.0
Durable Goods	49.8	50.0	50.1	51.1	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3
Nondurable Goods	43.7	43.9	44.7	44.4	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	64.1	64.2	64.7	62.3	-0.1	-0.6	1.8
Trade	202.9	200.8	201.9	206.6	2.1	1.0	-3.7
Wholesale	53.1	52.9	53.6	55.7	0.2	-0.5	-2.6
Retail	149.8	147.9	148.3	150.9	1.9	1.5	-1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.3	65.1	65.4	66.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.8
Services	196.5	196.1	198.7	194.6	0.4	-2.2	1.9
Government	121.1	121.8	123.5	119.3	-0.7	-2.4	1.8
Federal	32.1	32.2	32.4	31.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.0
State	25.2	25.1	25.4	25.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Local	63.8	64.5	65.7	63.1	-0.7	-1.9	0.7
BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	127620	127990	130520	129600	-370	-2900	-1980
Unemployment	7350	7970	8200	8440	-620	-850	-1090
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.5	---	---	---
Employment	120270	120020	122320	121160	250	-2050	-890
COLORADO SPRINGS MSA (El Paso County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	176370	178360	181850	178000	-1990	-5480	-1630
Unemployment	15150	16230	16950	12910	-1080	-1800	2240
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.6	9.1	9.3	7.3	---	---	---
Employment	161220	162130	164900	165090	-910	-3680	-3870
FORT COLLINS-LOVELAND MSA (Larimer County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	84440	85240	87630	86480	-800	-3390	-2040
Unemployment	5630	6220	6390	5980	-590	-760	-350
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	7.3	7.3	6.9	---	---	---
Employment	78810	79020	81440	80500	-210	-2630	-1690
GREELEY MSA (Weld County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	62960	63440	64450	63530	-480	-1490	-570
Unemployment	4990	5460	5740	5570	-470	-750	-580
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.9	8.6	8.9	8.8	---	---	---
Employment	57970	57980	58710	57960	-10	-740	10
PUEBLO MSA (Pueblo County)							
Resident Civilian Labor Force	47640	48240	49100	49650	-600	-1460	-2010
Unemployment	4870	5310	5690	6840	-440	-820	-1970
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	11.0	11.6	13.8	---	---	---
Employment	42770	42930	43410	42810	-160	-640	-40

COLORADO LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

STATE OF COLORADO	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands).	1663.3	1692.5	1704.8	-29200	-41500
(by place of residence)					
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	118.4	135.5	125.5	-17100	-7100
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	8.0	7.4	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	1544.9	1557.0	1579.3	-12100	-34400
Nonagricultural 5/	1487.3	1503.2	1521.0	-15900	-33700
Agricultural	57.6	53.8	58.3	3800	-700
WAGE & SALARY 6/	1387.7	1403.9	1396.0	-16200	-8300
(by place of work)					
MINING	24.4	24.1	27.1	300	-2700
Bit. Coal, Lignite & Nonmetallic	4.0	4.0	4.4	0	-400
Oil & Gas Extraction	17.6	17.2	18.9	400	-1300
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	74.1	73.9	79.8	200	-5700
General Building Contractors	17.3	17.5	20.0	-200	-2700
Heavy Construction Contractors	11.3	11.2	11.3	100	0
Special Trade Contractors	45.5	45.2	48.5	300	-3000
MANUFACTURING	184.2	184.0	185.5	200	-1300
Durable Goods	118.4	118.3	118.8	100	-400
Lumber, Wood Products & Furniture	6.7	6.7	7.1	0	-400
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Prd	8.2	8.1	8.9	100	-700
Primary & Fabricated Metals	13.1	13.2	12.4	-100	700
Machinery, except Electrical	26.6	26.4	25.8	200	800
Electric & Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.3	22.7	-100	-500
Transportation Equipment	18.4	18.3	17.9	100	500
Nondurable Goods	65.8	65.7	66.7	100	-900
Food & Kindred Products	23.1	22.9	24.7	200	-1600
Printing & Publishing	22.6	22.7	21.9	-100	700
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	89.6	89.4	88.7	200	900
Communication, Elec, Gas, Sani. Svcs	46.7	46.8	47.4	-100	-700
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	348.4	346.9	351.7	1500	-3300
Wholesale Trade	75.1	74.7	77.7	400	-2600
Retail Trade	273.3	272.2	274.0	1100	-700
General Merchandise Stores	31.3	30.9	27.7	400	3600
Food Stores	42.0	41.9	42.6	100	-600
Automotive Dealers & Svc. Station	29.0	28.9	28.7	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	104.3	103.8	107.9	500	-3600
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	97.9	98.0	99.1	-100	-1200
Banking	21.7	21.7	22.6	0	-900
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	18.9	19.0	19.3	-100	-400
SERVICES	330.3	331.0	327.7	-700	2600
Hotels & Other Lodging	28.6	28.4	28.9	200	-300
Personal Services	16.8	16.7	16.5	100	300
Business Services	70.9	71.2	70.9	-300	0
Auto & Misc. Repair Services	15.9	15.8	15.9	100	0
Amusements & Recreation	21.6	21.5	21.1	100	500
Health Services	81.1	80.8	79.5	300	1600
Hospitals	34.6	34.4	33.4	200	1200
GOVERNMENT	238.8	256.6	236.4	-17800	2400
Federal Government	54.9	54.7	53.1	200	1800
State Government	53.9	55.6	53.4	-1700	500
Education	32.6	35.1	32.9	-2500	-300
Local Government	130.0	146.3	129.9	-16300	100
Education	61.5	78.7	61.2	-17200	300
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

DENVER MSA AND BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands), (by place of residence)	882.3	896.4	902.4	-14100	-20100
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	58.8	66.7	59.9	-8100	-1100
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	7.4	6.6	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	823.5	831.5	842.5	-8000	-19000
Nonagricultural 5/	813.3	822.0	832.2	-8700	-18900
Agricultural	10.2	9.5	10.3	700	-100
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	749.4	808.1	805.0	-8700	-5600
MINING	15.9	15.9	17.4	0	-1500
Oil & Gas Extraction	14.2	14.2	15.5	0	-1300
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	40.9	40.7	43.9	200	-3000
MANUFACTURING	94.8	94.9	96.9	-100	-2100
Durable Goods	50.4	50.4	51.7	0	-1300
Transportation Equipment	16.4	16.3	16.2	100	200
Nondurable Goods	44.4	44.5	45.2	-100	-800
Food & Kindred Products	14.4	14.4	15.3	0	-900
Printing & Publishing	13.0	13.2	13.0	-200	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	64.9	64.5	63.1	400	1800
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	202.5	201.6	206.3	900	-3800
Wholesale Trade	53.6	53.4	56.3	200	-2700
Retail Trade	148.9	148.2	150.0	700	-1100
Eating & Drinking Places	55.2	54.8	56.8	400	-1600
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	66.0	66.1	66.8	-100	-800
SERVICES	199.6	200.8	197.7	-1200	1900
Hotels & other Lodging	11.5	11.6	11.6	-100	-100
Health Services	47.0	47.0	46.0	0	1000
GOVERNMENT	114.8	123.6	112.9	-8800	1900
Federal Government	32.4	32.4	31.3	0	1100
State Government	23.8	24.1	23.7	-300	100
Local Government	58.6	67.1	57.9	-8500	700
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

BOULDER-LONGMONT MSA (Boulder County)	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	CHANGE FROM MONTH AGO	CHANGE FROM YEAR AGO
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (In Thousands), (by place of residence)	127.6	129.1	129.5	-1500	-1900
UNEMPLOYMENT 4/	7.0	8.0	8.0	-1000	-1000
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	6.2	6.2	---	---
EMPLOYMENT	120.6	121.1	121.5	-500	-900
Nonagricultural 5/	118.2	118.9	119.1	-700	-900
Agricultural	2.4	2.2	2.4	200	0
WAGE & SALARY 6/ (by place of work)	103.1	103.8	102.1	-700	1000
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3.9	3.8	4.5	100	-600
MANUFACTURING	28.3	28.3	28.2	0	100
Durable Goods	23.2	23.2	23.2	0	0
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.0	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.2	2.3	0	-100
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	22.8	23.0	22.5	-200	300
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.8	0	-100
Retail Trade	20.1	20.3	19.7	-200	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0
SERVICES	22.2	22.0	21.1	200	1100
GOVERNMENT	19.5	20.3	19.3	-800	200
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
State Government	8.4	8.8	8.3	-400	100
Local Government	8.4	8.8	8.3	-400	100
LABOR DISPUTANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

COLORADO AREA	JULY 1987 PRELIM TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP	--	JUNE 1987 REVISED TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	5731	5227	504	8.8	--	5806	5246	560	9.6
ARCHULETA	2579	2430	149	5.8	--	2641	2434	207	7.8
BACA	2251	2164	87	3.9	--	2255	2140	115	5.1
BENT	2425	2300	125	5.2	--	2412	2293	119	4.9
CHAFFEE	6120	5571	549	9.0	--	6335	5611	724	11.4
CHEYENNE	1088	1054	34	3.1	--	1097	1043	54	4.9
CLEAR CREEK	2807	2554	253	9.0	--	2938	2610	328	11.2
CO. SPGS. MSA	178357	163801	14556	8.2	--	181017	164724	16293	9.0
CONEJOS	2551	2024	527	20.7	--	2480	2037	443	17.9
COSTILLA	1021	800	221	21.6	--	1039	819	220	21.2
CROWLEY	1474	1400	74	5.0	--	1408	1318	90	6.4
CUSTER	935	861	74	7.9	--	955	870	85	8.9
DELTA	8355	7439	916	11.0	--	8561	7477	1084	12.7
DEN-BLDR CMSA	1009869	944107	65762	6.5	--	1027501	952629	74872	7.3
-BLDR-LMNT MSA	127605	120635	6970	5.5	--	129076	121102	7974	6.2
-DENVER MSA	882264	823472	58792	6.7	--	898425	831527	66898	7.4
---ADAMS	149855	137391	12464	8.3	--	153185	138735	14450	9.4
---ARAPAHOE	207036	195520	11516	5.6	--	210338	197432	12906	6.1
---DENVER	276261	256078	20183	7.3	--	281144	258583	22561	8.0
---DOUGLAS	18738	17674	1064	5.7	--	19108	17847	1261	6.6
---JEFFERSON	230374	216809	13565	5.9	--	234650	218930	15720	6.7
DOLORES	870	802	68	7.8	--	887	822	65	7.3
EAGLE	10761	10221	540	5.0	--	11061	10283	778	7.0
ELBERT	3691	3332	359	9.7	--	3754	3361	393	10.5
FT COL-LOVLD MSA	84060	78891	5169	6.1	--	85409	79490	5919	6.9
FREMONT	10792	9537	1255	11.6	--	11341	9909	1432	12.6
GARFIELD	14103	13129	974	6.9	--	14281	13116	1165	8.2
GILPIN	1244	1142	102	8.2	--	1307	1186	121	9.3
GRAND	5453	5164	289	5.3	--	5613	5258	355	6.3
GREELEY MSA	64669	59885	4784	7.4	--	65832	60302	5530	8.4
GUNNISON	5601	5310	291	5.2	--	5763	5325	438	7.6
HINSDALE	381	372	9	2.4	--	408	377	31	7.6
HUERFANO	2591	2198	393	15.2	--	2674	2209	465	17.4
JACKSON	936	891	45	4.8	--	944	888	56	5.9
KIOWA	1125	1074	51	4.5	--	1101	1065	36	3.3
KIT CARSON	4121	3959	162	3.9	--	4087	3912	175	4.3
LAKE	1447	1175	272	18.8	--	1615	1197	418	25.9
LA PLATA	16045	14956	1089	6.8	--	16352	15014	1338	8.2
LAS ANIMAS	4336	3811	525	12.1	--	4405	3868	537	12.2
LINCOLN	2231	2161	70	3.1	--	2262	2165	97	4.3
LOGAN	9325	8734	591	6.3	--	9487	8786	701	7.4
MESA	37960	33960	4000	10.5	--	38375	33863	4512	11.8
MINERAL	266	251	15	5.6	--	291	253	38	13.1
MOFFAT	5403	4816	587	10.9	--	5583	4877	706	12.6
MONTEZUMA	8639	7714	925	10.7	--	8790	7668	1122	12.8
MONTROSE	10940	9870	1070	9.8	--	11129	9848	1281	11.5
MORGAN	9323	8615	708	7.6	--	9801	8648	1153	11.8
OTERO	8767	7838	929	10.6	--	8864	7877	987	11.1
OURAY	1115	1045	70	6.3	--	1145	1048	97	8.5
PARK	2847	2588	259	9.1	--	2949	2641	308	10.4
PHILLIPS	2395	2342	53	2.2	--	2424	2325	99	4.1
PITKIN	9008	8744	264	2.9	--	9324	8733	591	6.3
PROWERS	6521	6119	402	6.2	--	6593	6146	447	6.8
PUEBLO MSA	47985	43367	4618	9.6	--	48953	43827	5126	10.5
RIO BLANCO	2828	2628	200	7.1	--	2894	2665	229	7.9
RIO GRANDE	5488	4631	857	15.6	--	5369	4681	688	12.8
ROUTT	7329	6727	602	8.2	--	7646	6812	834	10.9
SAGUACHE	1949	1426	523	26.8	--	1738	1412	326	18.8
SAN JUAN	525	463	62	11.8	--	531	457	74	13.9
SAN MIGUEL	2138	1970	168	7.9	--	2199	1976	223	10.1
SEDGWICK	1438	1383	55	3.8	--	1439	1385	54	3.8
SUMMIT	8289	7955	334	4.0	--	8539	8076	463	5.4
TELLER	4806	4342	464	9.7	--	4948	4426	522	10.5
WASHINGTON	2798	2641	157	5.6	--	2812	2607	205	7.3
YUMA	5178	5014	164	3.2	--	5147	4951	196	3.8
STATE TOTAL	1663280	1544925	118355	7.1	--	1692511	1556986	135525	8.0

ESTIMATES MADE IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND ADJUSTED TO CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA. ESTIMATES NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

DEPT. OF LAB. & EMP.
LABOR MARKET AND INFORMATION

AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR FORCE FOR
JAN87-JUL87 -- 9-11-87

AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	6038	5370	668	11.1
ARCHULETA	2525	2277	248	9.8
BACA	1968	1870	98	5.0
BENT	2302	2146	156	6.8
CHAFFEE	6472	5560	912	14.1
CHEYENNE	979	926	53	5.4
CLEAR CREEK	3028	2666	362	12.0
CO. SPGS. MSA	181399	164160	17239	9.5
CONEJOS	2437	1888	549	22.5
COSTILLA	1006	760	246	24.5
CROWLEY	1151	1048	103	8.9
CUSTER	893	806	87	9.7
DELTA	8415	7166	1249	14.8
DEN-BLDR CMSA	1030686	950565	80121	7.8
-BLDR-LMNT MSA	129876	121381	8495	6.5
-DENVER MSA	900810	829183	71627	8.0
---ADAMS	153846	138344	15502	10.1
---ARAPAHOE	210674	196876	13798	6.5
---DENVER	282217	257854	24363	8.6
---DOUGLAS	19088	17796	1292	6.8
---JEFFERSON	234985	218313	16672	7.1
DOLORES	857	780	77	9.0
EAGLE	11747	10901	846	7.2
ELBERT	3666	3222	444	12.1
FT COL-LOVLD MSA	86960	80133	6827	7.9
FREMONT	11400	9702	1698	14.9
GARFIELD	14451	12970	1481	10.2
GILPIN	1310	1160	150	11.5
GRAND	5572	5229	343	6.2
GREELEY MSA	64388	58248	6140	9.5
GUNNISON	5715	5260	455	8.0
HINSDALE	386	349	37	9.6
HUERFANO	2569	2082	487	19.0
JACKSON	858	802	56	6.5
KIOWA	977	924	53	5.4
KIT CARSON	3732	3519	213	5.7
LAKE	1643	1232	411	25.0
LA PLATA	16826	15099	1727	10.3
LAS ANIMAS	4514	3818	696	15.4
LINCOLN	2075	1964	111	5.3
LOGAN	9248	8385	863	9.3
MESA	38595	33577	5018	13.0
MINERAL	303	242	61	20.1
MOFFAT	5548	4765	783	14.1
MONTEZUMA	8964	7480	1484	16.6
MONTROSE	10856	9436	1420	13.1
MORGAN	9256	8183	1073	11.6
OTERO	8713	7542	1171	13.4
OURAY	1109	975	134	12.1
PARK	2885	2550	335	11.6
PHILLIPS	2146	2056	90	4.2
PITKIN	9441	8866	575	6.1
PROWERS	6462	5933	529	8.2
PUEBLO MSA	49247	43291	5956	12.1
RIO BLANCO	2869	2585	284	9.9
RIO GRANDE	5265	4382	883	16.8
ROUTT	7961	7108	853	10.7
SAGUACHE	1598	1259	339	21.2
SAN JUAN	605	505	100	16.5
SAN MIGUEL	2203	1926	277	12.6
SEDGWICK	1357	1262	95	7.0
SUMMIT	9065	8567	498	5.5
TELLER	5035	4426	609	12.1
WASHINGTON	2471	2261	210	8.5
YUMA	4540	4321	219	4.8
STATE TOTAL	1694687	1546484	148203	8.7

COLORADO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

DEPT. OF LAB. & EMP
LABOR MKT. INFORMATION

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1986

AREA	TOTAL LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOY	TOTAL UN-EMP	% UN-EMP
ALAMOSA	5965	5369	596	10.0
ARCHULETA	2620	2337	283	10.8
BACA	2058	1946	112	5.4
BENT	2309	2187	122	5.3
CHAFFEE	6426	5739	687	10.7
CHEYENNE	1034	970	64	6.2
CLEAR CREEK	3014	2724	290	9.6
CO. SPGS. MSA	178784	165687	13097	7.3
CONEJOS	2457	1939	518	21.1
COSTILLA	1041	791	250	24.0
CROWLEY	1101	992	109	9.9
CUSTER	927	837	90	9.7
DELTA	8490	7248	1242	14.6
DEN-BLDR CMSA	1029598	962095	67503	6.6
-BLDR-LMNT MSA	129645	121908	7737	6.0
-DENVER MSA	899953	840187	59766	6.6
---ADAMS	152967	140180	12787	8.4
---ARAPAHOE	211395	199489	11906	5.6
---DENVER	281682	261276	20406	7.2
---DOUGLAS	19091	18033	1058	5.5
---JEFFERSON	234820	221210	13610	5.8
DOLORES	883	811	72	8.2
EAGLE	12467	11620	847	6.8
ELBERT	3617	3304	313	8.7
FT COL-LOVLD MSA	86974	81221	5753	6.6
FREMONT	11297	10044	1253	11.1
GARFIELD	14537	13116	1421	9.8
GILPIN	1287	1170	117	9.1
GRAND	5481	5220	261	4.8
GREELEY MSA	63798	58419	5379	8.4
GUNNISON	5870	5535	335	5.7
HINSDALE	379	363	16	4.2
HUERFANO	2642	2187	455	17.2
JACKSON	885	835	50	5.6
KIOWA	999	969	30	3.0
KIT CARSON	3812	3639	173	4.5
LAKE	1851	1503	348	18.8
LA PLATA	16338	14894	1444	8.8
LAS ANIMAS	4560	3854	706	15.5
LINCOLN	2147	2032	115	5.4
LOGAN	9461	8743	718	7.6
MESA	38813	34167	4646	12.0
MINERAL	293	251	42	14.3
MOFFAT	5536	4821	715	12.9
MONTEZUMA	8883	7671	1212	13.6
MONTROSE	10895	9458	1437	13.2
MORGAN	9442	8358	1084	11.5
OTERO	8812	7943	869	9.9
OURAY	1143	996	147	12.9
PARK	2923	2660	263	9.0
PHILLIPS	2258	2154	104	4.6
PITKIN	9649	9086	563	5.8
PROWERS	6558	6037	521	7.9
PUEBLO MSA	49720	43704	6016	12.1
RIO BLANCO	2951	2724	227	7.7
RIO GRANDE	5473	4782	691	12.6
ROUTT	8056	7397	659	8.2
SAGUACHE	1604	1302	302	18.8
SAN JUAN	663	559	104	15.7
SAN MIGUEL	2285	2097	188	8.2
SEDGWICK	1414	1302	112	7.9
SUMMIT	9188	8773	415	4.5
TELLER	4999	4507	492	9.8
WASHINGTON	2575	2378	197	7.7
YUMA	4761	4536	225	4.7
STATE TOTAL	1694000	1568000	126000	7.4

ESTIMATES MADE IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND ADJUSTED TO THE 1986 CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY.

HOURS AND EARNINGS FOR SELECTED INDUSTRIES 7/

COLORADO

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986
CONSTRUCTION	$478.08	$463.71	$462.53	38.9	37.7	38.1	$12.29	$12.30	$12.14
MANUFACTURING	$402.20	$405.21	$386.71	40.1	40.4	39.3	$10.03	$10.03	$9.84
Durable Goods	$413.28	$414.12	$402.99	41.0	40.8	39.9	$10.08	$10.15	$10.10
Nondurable Goods	$385.67	$390.25	$361.34	38.8	39.7	38.4	$9.94	$9.83	$9.41

DENVER MSA (Adams, Arapahoe, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 2/ 1987	JUN 3/ 1987	JUL 1986
CONSTRUCTION	$502.27	$491.24	$481.34	38.4	37.3	37.4	$13.08	$13.17	$12.87
MANUFACTURING	$437.47	$448.10	$430.45	41.0	41.8	39.6	$10.67	$10.72	$10.87
Durable Goods	$471.31	$474.47	$468.84	43.2	42.9	42.2	$10.91	$11.06	$11.11
Nondurable Goods	$406.77	$424.32	$391.14	39.0	40.8	36.9	$10.43	$10.40	$10.60

SELECTED MONTHLY ACTIVITIES

	COLORADO 8/			DENVER AREA		
	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986	JUL 1987	JUN 1987	JUL 1986
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE						
Initial Claims	12,142	12,833	15,656	6,648	6,989	7,630
Continued Claims	124,171	134,318	141,187	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Number of Weeks Compensated	101,738	107,663	121,760	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Amount of Benefits Paid	$15,971,091	$16,975,243	$19,114,368	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Benefit Funds Available	$82,695,486	$75,806,241	$97,459,420	---	---	---
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE						
New Applications for Work	18,618	18,064	16,841	9,952	8,906	8,396
Nonagricultural Placements	6,828	7,110	7,774	2,108	2,394	2,973
Agricultural Placements	748	635	982	332	286	354

AREA LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

June 1987 - In Thousands

	United States 3/	Colorado 3/	Arizona	Idaho	Montana	New Mexico	Utah	Wyoming
Civilian Labor Force	121,153	1692.5	1602.2	488.2	407.5	681.2	763.5	253.4
Unemployment	7,655	135.5	111.8	34.2	24.6	60.5	49.7	18.6
Unemployment Rate(%)	6.3	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	8.9	6.5	7.3
Employment	113,498	1557.0	1490.4	454.0	382.9	620.7	713.8	234.8

FOOTNOTES TO DATA TABLES

Estimates made in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Labor force components are adjusted to Current Population Survey Data. Estimates not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise noted.

1/ Data is seasonally adjusted. Recurrent yearly movements in labor force data associated with the Current Population Survey have been isolated and removed by the X-11-ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method. Industry data series detail may not add to totals because they have been independently adjusted. Effects of irregularities such as unseasonal weather, strikes, etc. on the trend-cycle component of individual series have been reduced by graduated treatment of extremes.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Revised.
4/ Residents unemployed during the week including the 12th of the month.
5/ Includes residence adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and labor disputants.
6/ Estimates of all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Excluded are self-employed, unpaid family, domestic workers and members of the Armed Forces. 7Estimates based on March 1986 benchmark utilizing 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Codes. Only subsectors for which an adequate estimating sample is available are shown. Due to rounding, sum of major industry sectors may not equal total.
7/ Averages, prepared by the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, based upon data for full and part-time production, working supervisory, and related employees who worked during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and may reflect change in basic hourly and incentive wage rates. Average hourly earnings are not wage rates but averages of gross earnings of all employees below administrative level.
8/ The Colorado statewide totals for number of weeks compensated and amount of benefits paid include counts relating to lost checks and previous benefit underpayments under the regular State Unemployment Insurance Program.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) - Is the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States. A survey of about 60,000 households is conducted throughout the nation each month by trained interviewers. Employment and unemployment data for Colorado reflect responses of approximately 900 households within the State which are represented in the CPS sample.

EMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the survey week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute or prevented from working because of bad weather or personal reasons. Each person is counted only once by place of their residence. Persons in the Armed Forces are excluded.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS - Are those individuals 16 or over who did no work during the survey week, were available to work and had taken specific actions to find a job during the last four weeks. Persons who have been laid off subject to call-back or are waiting to begin a new job within 30 days are also classified as unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - Is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the employed and unemployed, i.e., as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Labor Market Information
251 East Twelfth Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203 (303) 866-6326

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB-449

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty For Private Use, $300

FIRST CLASS

If your address has changed or is about to change, please indicate on your mailing label and return to the above address.

If you do **NOT** desire to continue receiving this material, please check here ☐ and return this page to the above address.

CO476
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SVC
ATTN CHERYL WALDMAN
4520 EAST-WEST HIGHWAY
BETHESDA, MD 20814